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PART TWO.

YOUNG DIPLOMATS.

CHILDREN OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

They constitute quite a foreign colony. Representative types from the Courts and Governments of all Nations.

The city of Washington has among its inhabitants a colony of foreign children who bring to our Republic, the manners and customs of many far-off lands. They are the sons and daughters of the officials known as diplomats—men sent by the various governments of the world to act as their agents at the headquarters of Uncle Sam. Quite a number of these children of foreign parents have been born in this country and a few years



CHILDREN OF MINISTER FROM PARAGUAY.

ago a Chinese baby opened its eyes in our capital city on the Fourth of July, and was named Washington.

Another youngster who is a native of the United States is the little son of Senor Quesada, the Minister or Envoy from the Republic of Cuba. Senor Quesada and his wife have two children, both strikingly handsome with large dark eyes and the olive complexion of the Latin-American. Their cousin, a young girl whose home is in the city of Havana Cuba, spends her vacations with them and they never fail to give a great children's party in her honor every time she visits Washington.

From the Antipodes.

An exceedingly pretty little girl is Frau Matilda Bussche, the daughter of that blonde giant Baron Bussche, Secretary of the German Embassy and his dark-complexioned South American wife whom he married while stationed in the Argentine Republic at the other end of our continent. Little Miss Bussche has a striking combination of dark eyes and flaxen hair and despite her tender years she speaks two different languages.

Other South American children in this odd community in Washington, are the two sons of Senor Baez, the Minister from the little known Republic of Paraguay. The new Mexican Ambassador and Senora Casassus have seven children; Hector, aged eighteen; Evangelina, fifteen; Horacio, fourteen; Margarita, thirteen; Mario, eleven; Leon, nine and Jorge, seven. At the home of the Envoy from Costa Rica there are half a dozen children; the Minister from Haiti has two dark-complexioned sons; there are several young people in the household of the first Minister from the new Republic of Panama; and five attractive youngsters enliven things at the residence of the new Ambassador from Brazil—the first Ambassador (a diplomat of higher rank than a Minister) to come to the United States from any South American country. These young people from Brazil, speak the Portuguese language whereas the junior citizens from all other Pan-American countries speak Spanish.

Chinese Children.

Conspicuous among the juveniles of all Nations gathered in Washington are those from China. The present Minister from the Celestial Empire, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng is a widower who has a large family but only three



CHILDREN OF CUBAN MINISTER.

of them accompanied him to this country—a daughter aged about seventeen who is famous in Washington for her superb jewels and two sons one of whom is not yet twelve years of age while the other is still younger. In the same household are four half-American children, the little sons and

daughters of Yung Kwai, a Chinese who acts as interpreter at the Legation whose wife is an American formerly living in Springfield, Mass.

The daughter of the Minister is known even to her intimate friends as Miss Liang. Like other Celestial women of high station she has a given name but the Chinese are a very formal people and the Minister's daughter is seldom addressed by her first name even by her father. Minister Liang's two sons who now speak English almost as fluently as their father adopted American dress from the day they took up their residence in Washington but the daughter of the Envoy still clings to her native dress consisting of loose blouse and trousers. Chinese fashions have not changed in centuries but Miss Liang's costumes are made by a Chinese tailor connected with the Legation. Her costumes are of the richest silks and satins, black and white being her favorite colors. The quaint Chinese shoes that she wears cause this young lady to walk in what appears to American eyes, a rather awkward fashion but she has not the small, deformed feet such as have prevented some of her predecessors at the Chinese Legation from walking without assistance.

Young Chilean Ladies.

Two young people who have made many American friends during a long term of residence in the United States are the daughters of Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, the Minister from Chile. These young ladies have been living under the Stars and Stripes for nearly five years and have attended American schools. They have the clear olive complexion, dark hair and eyes and rich coloring typical of the Latin Races.

As has been mentioned above there are many young people in the households of the envoys from South and Central America and the West Indies. At the Legation of Haiti, are the Misses Bourke, popular young relatives of Minister Leger, who by the way is one of the veteran diplomats at Washington, having resided in this country continuously for ten years.

GULF STREAM SWIMMERS.

THEY ENCOUNTER MANY UNKNOWN AND SINGULAR DENIZENS OF THE DEEP.

Starling Experience of a Moonlight Swim in the Great Ocean Current Accomplished by Shark—Scared Big Fish Away.

The wharf rats of New York and other large cities who seem willing to brave the wrath of the officers of the law are but the making of many of the most fearless swimmers of the world. A commercial traveler who journeys, not only all over the precincts of the United States, but in foreign lands as well, in speaking of his happy boyhood days when he associated with the daring swimming population of the Metropolis, said that, however pleasant and enjoyable his youthful excursions, they were not to compare with a swim in the Gulf Stream—the Gulf Stream, teeming with life, that only one whose nerves are in absolute consonance with the ocean can escape. Wriggling and darting things grip unseen at the swimmer's breast and arms. Silvery flashes before his face tell of fish turning their glittering sides sharply as they leap away at his approach. Big and little, rising out of enormous depths to sink again half seen, all conspire to make that sunlight splendor a place of sudden terrors to any except the fearless.

Moonlight Swim in the Tropics.

"One evening," said the man of commerce, "after I had been in Jamaica, having a week of the joys of swimming this stream, I proposed to a couple of my friends that we break the monotony by taking a dip in the water by moonlight. One of them consented, and we were soon disporting ourselves in the clear moonlit water.

"We were going along easily and enjoying the swim immensely. Rarely have I seen the water so phosphorescent. Every stroke made fire whirl

light swim here again after that, eh?" said one of his hearers.

"Oh, we were kind of scared, all right," was the reply, "but it wasn't that bad. Only I will confess that we sat around for nearly an hour getting our nerves straightened out before we swam back."

GREAT CULEBRA CUT.

Biggest Piece of Digging Ever Undertaken—A Huge Mexican Drainage Cut.

The huge excavations for the Panama Canal across the Culebra divide will be by far the greatest furrow in the earth's surface ever made by human agency. This statement is made by the Engineering News, in a comprehensive discussion of the great excavation projects of the world. The big Panama cut is so large that the mind fails to grasp its real magnitude, and it can only be appreciated by comparison with some familiar object. A question of considerable interest recently raised by a correspondent relates to the largest existing artificial excavation which is at all comparable with the Culebra cut. Great amounts of excavation were done, of course, on such works as the North Sea Canal, the Manchester Canal and the Suez Canal; but all these were built through comparatively level country.

So far as it has been able to discover, the only deep cut at all comparable with that to be made through the Culebra divide is the great Nochistongo cut through the hills which surround the Valley of Mexico. This huge excavation was begun in 1640, for the purpose of affording an outlet to the flood waters which had inundated the City of Mexico and destroyed a great part of the city and its inhabitants. For more than a hundred and forty years labor on this great work was the chief task of the Mexican nation, and it was not until the year 1789 that it was finally completed. The total length of the Nochistongo cut is twelve and one-half miles. Its greatest depth is 197 feet, and its greatest width is 361 feet. The total amount of material excavated was about 54,000,000 cubic yards. In comparison with this cut at Culebra will have a considerably greater maximum depth and width, even for the project with the eighty-five-foot summit level. The total cube of excavation at the Culebra divide was estimated by Engineer Wallace as 156,000,000 cubic yards for the sea-level canal and 111,000,000 cubic yards for a canal with a sixty-foot summit level.

While in mere size of excavation the cut through the Panama divide is by far the larger, the fact that the Nochistongo cut was made with absolutely no aid from machinery or mechanical power, but wholly with human muscle, makes our task on the isthmus seem like mere child's play in comparison with that accomplished by those patient toilers under the torrid sun of Mexico two centuries ago. When one recalls that this deep, artificial valley, more than twelve miles long, was all dug by the labor of Indians, with the crudest hand tools and carried it in baskets on their heads to the place of final deposit, the great cut of Nochistongo is entitled to rank with the Pyramids of Egypt, among the world's greatest wonders.

What Governs Price of Dogs.

The price paid for a dog seems to be governed not so much by the value of the animal as the sentiment of the purchaser in the vast majority of cases, and, as a rule, the sporting dog brings the lowest figure. Doubtless this is due to the fact that the man who wants a gun dog is a practical person, while the seeker after the "show dog" pays for running the "show." It is granted right here that many a good gun dog also shows well, but the highest prices go for the show animal, pure and simple.

At a recent sale of pointers and setters at Birmingham, England, one of the most important sales in years, the entire lot—two score or more—sold for \$3,025. The highest price paid was \$325, for the famous female pointer, Coronation (four and a half years), while winner of many championships; while among the setters the choice was a great field trial winner, who brought only \$185. American purchasers would have thought these dogs cheap at \$1,000 apiece.

In contrast with these prices, the bull terrier Woodcock Wonder sold in New Haven for \$5,000 to a San Francisco purchaser, Richard Croker, Jr., paid \$3,000 for his Champion Rodney Stone, and Frank Gould paid as high as \$5,000 for a St. Bernard. These are real prices—unlike many of the amounts running up into the thousands tagged on to bench space, of not a few 30-cent dogs, exhibited at some of the kennel shows, where it is believed necessary to have something attractive.

Highest Salaried Woman.

Miss Kate Holliday Claghorn, of Brooklyn, has been appointed to be registrar of the tenement house department of the city and is the highest paid woman in the civil service of New York State, her salary being \$3,000 a year.

At a competitive examination, the only other person to pass was George Hale, a veteran in the department, whose average was a little less than that made by his successful rival.

Miss Claghorn is a very pretty young woman of modest and unassuming manner.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

THEY ARE MAGNIFICENT; BUT DEVELOPMENT HAS ONLY JUST COMMENCED.

No Section of the United States Offers Productive Land So Cheap. Opportunities for Many Millions of Rural Homes.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

It is a comfort to us to look forward to the day when our children and our grandchildren will be fulfilled citizens of the Republic? Will they have the same chance or an equally good chance with us, or the chances that our fathers and our grandfathers had to enjoy the blessings of our free institutions? Will they have the chance that we have to make or secure, each, a home of his own?

It has been said that the true test of statesmanship is the provision which is made for the comfort of posterity. The present population of the United States



WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

is 80,000,000. A generation more, at the present rate of increase, and it will be 120,000,000 or 130,000,000. A century hence, it will be 500,000,000. The children of some of us, anyway our grandchildren, will live to see that date. Will the United States then be able to sustain such a population? No, nor half that number, even with every arable acre cultivated according to present methods. It is estimated that with every such acre cultivated after the present manner, the country could produce only enough to sustain 144,000,000 people. What about the remaining 356,000,000 souls of which our children or grandchildren will be a part?

Do we ever stop to think that the matter for organizing rural settlements throughout the United States—"Building the Unfinished Republic," if you please—is not merely a matter of increasing material prosperity, or even a matter of making homes for the homeless, but something which is absolutely vital to the very existence of the Nation in times to come, and to come very shortly?

Somebody must look ahead; somebody must take account of the needs of the future. This is a portentous question which the future must answer, and which the future simply cannot answer unless the present generation begins to organize its forces for the systematic and scientific development of our entire fund of natural

wealth, nor even then unless methods are devised to prevent waste and to increase efficiency in every direction.

The Prophecy of Malthus.

A century ago, one Malthus, started the world by depicting the horrors which would come some day from over-population. His theory was that the number of human beings increased much faster than the means of subsistence; hence, that disaster must come in the natural course of events. It was not given him to foresee how vastly the means of subsistence would be increased through the invention of labor-saving machinery, the discovery of new crops and methods of cultivation, and the improvement of the means of distribution.

So that many of the present-time writers, having in mind the advance of science, speak in no little derogation of the teaching of Malthus as narrow and grounded upon ignorance of the vast, ever-unfolding resources of the world. Nevertheless Malthus's warnings were not entirely unjustified, and as applied to ourselves it must be conceded that the thoughtful people of the United States have no more urgent business than to make broad outlets for surplus population upon the soil and to train the rising generation so that it will know how to make the best possible use of natural resources now wastefully employed or altogether neglected. Necessity, the prolific mother of invention, will doubtless continue to place in our hands new tools which will multiply our power of production; but if we would escape grave trials and hardships we must do thoroughly and well the work which needs to be done in organizing prosperity for our people by means of rural settlement.

The rural settlement, and all that this term involves in its broadest application—the division of land into smaller farm homes, sufficient for the support of a family from the soil, the diversification of crops, and their utmost cultivation and the improvement and breeding up of plants so that they will yield their greatest product, the utilization of every waste and unproductive acre—in short, the settling of the entire country into small rural homes, so that each family shall own a piece of land from which he may secure a living for himself and his family—this is the work than which there is no more important question before the country to-day.

The Empire of the South.

Now all this is merely introductory to a discussion of the opportunities for domestic expansion in various parts of our great country, and of the need of private and public enterprise in making these opportunities available for the masses of men. First of all, let us look at that great empire which lies between Mason and Dixon's line and the Gulf of Mexico, and for the most part, east of the Mississippi River.

A native of New England and a citizen of the Pacific Coast, I never fully grasped the truth about the South until through travel, I saw and came to know things as they are. I once thought of the South as an old country, vastly interesting because of its historic associations, running back to the earliest English settlements on this continent, but practically developed to the limit of its normal growth and possessing resources inferior to some other portions of the Union, especially to those of the Far West.

The truth is something very different. In an economic sense, the South is a new country, with immense re-

(Continued on next page.)



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